Extent of poverty reduction

445. SHRI R. KAMARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poverty reduction was not achieved to the desired extent during the years of planned development;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the benefits of growth have trickled down differently among different sections and classes of people; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V RAJASEKHARAN): (a) and (b) No targets for poverty reduction have been set in the Five Year Plan in the earlier years of planned development. The first time such a target has been set is in the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07). Moreover, comparable estimates of poverty are available only from 1973-74. The Planning Commission estimates poverty at national and State level from the large sample surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) at an interval of approximately five years.

The latest such survey was conducted in the year 1999-2000 (NSS 55th Round). The poverty ratios estiamted from the large sample survey data for the years 1973-74 and 1999-2000 are as follows:

Percentage and Number of Poor

Year	Poverty Ratio (%)			Number of Poor (million)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1973-74	56.4	49.0	54.9	261.3	60.0	321.3
1999-2000	27.1	23.6	26.1	193.2	67.0	260.2

The poverty ratios estimated from the large sample survey data for the years 1973-74 and 1999-2000, given above, shows that the percentage of persons living below poverty line in the country has come down from 54.9% in 1973-74 to 26.1% in 1999-2000.

(c) Yes, Sir. Different parts of the country have benefited differently from the growth process. The State-wise incidence of poverty during 1999-

2000 is given in Statement *(See* below). In recent years, the incidence of poverty among disadvantaged groups such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also being estimated. The comparative position is as follows:

Table

Percentage of population living below Poverty Line at All India level

Years	Rural			Urban		
	SCs	STs	All Population	SCs	STs	All Population
1993-94	48.11	51.94	37.27	49.48	41.14	32.36
1999-2000	36.25	45.86	27.11	38.47	34.75	23.65

(d) According to the Tenth Plan Document, growth has direct poverty-reducing effects, but the frictions and rigidities in the Indian economy can make these processes less effective. On account of unequal agricultural development, slow growth of those sectors where employment opportunities could have been created and inter-regional disparities, the benefits of growth have not trickled down uniformly among different sections and classes of people. So, the Government has been implementing number of poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes throughout the country for the people living below poverty line.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population Below Poverty Line by States—1999-2000

SI. No.	States/UTs	Rural		Urban		Combined	
		No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%of Persons	No. of Persons (Lakhs)	%of Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58.13	11.05	60.88	26.63	119.01	15.77
2.	Arunacha! Pradesh 3.80		40.04	0.18	7.47	3.9a	33.47
3.	Assam	92.17	40.04	2.38	7.47	94.55	36.09
4.	Bihar	376.51	44.30	49.13	32.91	425.64	42.60
5.	66a	0.11	1.35	0.59	7.52	0.70	4.40
6.	Gujarat	39.80	13.17	28.09	15.59	67.89	14.07

1	2	3 '	4	5	6	>	8
7.	Haryana	11.94	8.27	5.39	9.99	17.34	8.74
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4.84	7.94,	0.29	4.63	5.12	7.63
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.97	3.97	0.49	1.98	3.46	3.48
10.	Karnataka	59.91	17.38	44.49	25.25	104.40	20.04
11.	Kerala	20.97	9.38	20.07	20.27	41.04	12.72
12.	Madhya Pradesh	217.32	37.06	81.22	38.44	298.54	37.43
13.	Maharashtra	125.12	23.72	102.87	26.81	227.99	25.02
14.	Manipur	6.53	40.04	0.66	7.47	7.19	28.54
15.	Meghalaya	7.89	40.04	0.34	7.47	8.23	33.87
16.	Mizoram	1.40	40.04	0.45	7.47	1.85	19.47
17.	Nagaland	5.21	40.04	0.28	7.47	5.49	32.67
18.	Orissa	143.69	48.01	25.40	42.83	169.09	47.15
19.	Punjab	10.20	6.35	4.29	5.75	14,49	6.16
20.	Rajasthan	55.06	13.74	26.78	19.85	81.83	15.28
21.	Sikkim	2.00	40.04	0.04	7.47	2.05	36.55
22.	Tamil Nadu	80.51	20.55	49.97	22.11	130.48	21.12
23.	Tripura	12.53	40.04	0.49	7.47	13.02	34.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	412.01	31.22	117.88	30.89	529.89	31.15
25.	West Bengal	180.11	31.85	33.38	14.86	213.49	27.02
26.	A & N Island	0.58	20.55	0.24	22.11	0.82	20.99
27.	Chandigarh	0.06	5.75	0.45	5.75	0,51	5.75
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.30	17.57	0.03	13.52	0.33	17.44
29.	Daman & Diu	0.01	1.35	0.05	7.52	0.06	4.44
30.	Delhi	0.07	0.04	11.42	9.42	11.49	8.23
31.	Lakshadweep	0.03	9.38	0.08	20.27	0.11	15.60
32.	Pondicherry	0.64	20.55	1.77	22.11	2.41	21.67
	All India	1932.43	27.09	670.07	23.62	2602.50	26.1Q-

Note: Contd. '^

Note.

1. Poverty Ratio of Assam is used for Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.
2. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Goa is used to estimate poverty ratio of Goa.
3. Poverty Line of Himachal Pradesh and expenditure distribution of Jammu & Kashmir is used to estimate povarty ratio of Jammu and l^shmir

4. Poverty Ratio of Tamil Nadu is used for Pondicherry and A & N Island
5. Urban Poverty Ratio of Punjab used for both rural and urban poverty of Chandigarh
6. Poverty Line of Maharashtra and expenditure distribution of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is used to estimate poverty ratio of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
7. Poverty Ratio of Goa is used for Daman & Diu.
8. Poverty Ratio of Kerala is used for Lakshadweep

Creating employment for 76th million people

446. SHRIMATI N.P. DURGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government called for finding gainful employment for 76 million people in the next five years;

(b) whether Government have identified any potential areas for creating employment;

(c) if so, the details of areas which Government have identified;

(d) whether Government have got any action plan from which it is going to achieve the target; and

(e) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI M.V. RAJASEKHARAN): (a) to (c) Tenth Plan envisages creation of 50 million employment opportunities during 2002-07.To create employment potential, Tenth Plan has identified the labour intensive sectors and sub-sectors for development like agriculture, including social forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, horticulture and related areas and small and medium industries, construction, tourism, information technology, financial sector, education and health.

(d) and (e) The schemes that are to stimulate growth of output and employment are listed in the Appendix to Volume II of the Tenth Five Year Plan Document, for each of the Department of Government. Mid Term Appraisal of Tenth Plan presents a sector-wise review of the implementation of Tenth Plan.